

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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2. Moscow Institute of Finance

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A report on the Moscow Textile Institute (attachment 1) and one on the Moscow Institute of Finance (attachment 2)

The reports give prerequisites, curriculum, and evaluations of the VUZ program.

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## MOSCOW TEXTILE INSTITUTE

General

1. [redacted] the Moscow Textile Institute located on Donskaya ulitsa, Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow. [redacted] This school was operated in two shifts - one from 0900 to 1500 - the second shift from 1500 to 2100. The faculty taught classes both in the morning and in the evening. The students attended morning and evening classes in alternate years, one year, morning classes, and the next year, evening classes. The school operated six days weekly, eleven months of the year. The students had vacations from 23 January to 7 February, at which time the institute was closed. The students also had two months' vacation in July and August. The institute, however, was open in the second half of July and during August. A few instructors were on hand to assist newcomers and students who were weak in some subjects. 25X1
2. The school had four faculties, namely:
  - A. Mechanical Faculty - attended mostly by male students. 25X1
  - B. Economic Faculty - [redacted] This faculty had 40 women and 10 male students. Ten women [redacted] were Spanish. One woman was a Korean and two men were Albanian.
  - C. Technological Faculty. There was an equal number of male and female students.
  - D. Chemical Faculty. Half of the students were male and half were female. In this faculty were also artists who later on worked on designs for printing and dyeing of textiles.

Student Stipends

3. The students received varying stipends. [redacted] all foreigners in the institute received 500 rubles monthly, the same amount each month during the five-year course. This stipend was paid monthly also during the summer vacations of July and August. Foreign students received 500 rubles monthly regardless of whether they attended technical institutes or social science institutes (Gumanitarnye nauki). However, Soviet students received about 300 rubles monthly in technical schools, and 250 rubles monthly in social science institutes. [redacted] the stipend was sufficient because the students lived in dormitories where they paid 15 rubles monthly rent and ate in inexpensive student mess halls, therefore they could live comfortably on this stipend. 25X1

Prerequisites

4. Prerequisites for VUZ training was graduation from a secondary school (total, 10 years study at primary and secondary schools). If there were more student candidates than there were openings at the institute

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(usually the ratio was three applicants to every vacancy), the VUZ held competitive entrance exams in physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and selected the best qualified applicants.

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there were just about the same number of applicants as there were openings.

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#### Curriculum

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6. the following courses included in the five-year curriculum of the Moscow Textile Institute:

<u>First Year (September to June)</u>	<u>Hours per week</u>
1. Mathematical Analysis	10
2. Chemistry	4
3. Physics	4
4. Descriptive Geometry	3
5. Theoretical Mechanics	3
6. Foreign Languages (At first all studied English, but later the Spanish girls, the Korean and the Albanians studied the Russian language)	2
7. Drafting and Blueprints	2
8. Marxism and Leninism	4
9. Physical Culture	2
10. Economical Geography	2
<u>Second Year (September to June)</u>	
1. Laws of Probability	6
2. Physics and Optics	4
3. Drag, Strength and Resistance of Textile Materials	4
4. Theoretical Mechanics	4
5. Foreign Languages (In her case, Russian)	4
6. Marxism and Leninism	6
7. Technical Characteristics of Silk, Wool, Linen and Cotton Threads	6
8. Physical Culture	2

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Third Year (September to June)Hours per week

1. Mechanical Technology (spinning and weaving)	6
2. Details of Textile Machinery	4
3. Theory of Mechanism and Machinery	4
4. Political Economy	6
5. Planning a Norm	8
6. Theoretical Statistics	4
7. Electromechanics	4
8. Practical Work (see below paragraph 9)	4

Fourth Year (September to June)

1. Mechanical Technology	6
2. Structure of a Textile Factory	4
3. Political Economy	6
4. Industrial Economy	4
5. Planning and Norms	8
6. Mathematical Statistics	4
7. Chemical Technology	2
8. Economy of the Textile Industry	2
9. Practical Work (see below paragraphs 10 and 11)	2

Fifth Year (September to June)

1. Mechanical Technology	6
2. Political Economy	6
3. Finances of a Factory	6
4. Planning and Norms	6
5. Ventilation, Humidity and Heat Techniques	4
6. Safety Techniques	4
7. Work Planning	4
8. Practical Work (see below paragraph 12)	4

7. Students were assigned about two to three hours of homework daily. Most students, according to their ability to absorb the lessons, put in one to two hours of actual homework daily.

Extra-Curricular Activities

8. When not at the institute or engaged in practical work (explained in detail below), the students were very much on their own. They had one or two hours of studies daily, but the rest of their free time they could spend as they pleased. The students did their laundry, cleaning, etc. and had plenty of time to go to movies, concerts, dances and other social activities. The institute had DOSAAF circles and many students attended the sport activities of DOSAAF, especially motorcycling and parachuting. These courses were held once weekly for male and female students.

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Field Trips

9. [redacted] class of 50 students, under the guidance of an instructor from the Textile Institute, was sent for one month to a cotton combine in Noginsk, Moscow Oblast. The students went to the factory six days a week from 0900 to 1600 hours for practical work (total of four weeks). They did not do any actual work but spent one week each in the spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing shops, observing the work of the employees in the respective shops and having the processes explained to them by the instructor and by an official of the factory. [redacted] 25X1
10. [redacted] under supervision of an instructor of the Textile Institute, the class was sent to a silk thread factory in Moscow. This factory was called Shelko-Krutilnaya Fabrika "Krasnaya Krutilshchitsa" and was near the Varshavskoye Shosse in the Moskovoretskiy Rayon in Moscow. The students were there in the daytime as well as during the evening and night shifts, and they spent five or six hours daily studying the silk thread spinning process. In this factory silk thread was manufactured from silk worm cocoons. The class was there for about four weeks during which the planning and distribution of work was also demonstrated. 25X1
11. On 20 May 1952, [redacted] students went to Kiev for practical work where they remained until 30 June 1952. This group studied at the Kievskiy Shelkovyy Kombinat, and were given quarters at the dormitory of the Institute of Light Industry. [redacted] the planning and administrative phases of the production methods and the functioning of the various machinery. [redacted] the actual processing of silk. This combine received silk cocoons as raw material and produced finished, died and printed bolts of silk cloth. The students were not accompanied by an instructor, but once a week a professor from the Textile Institute in Moscow came to assist them and to check on their work progress. 25X1
12. [redacted] students were sent again to the Shelko-Krutilnaya Fabrika "Krasnaya Krutilshchitsa" in Moscow [redacted] gathering material for [redacted] graduation thesis. In order to graduate [redacted] had to submit a "Diplomnaya Rabota", a thesis on the function of a textile combine. [redacted] a thesis of about 100 pages and several charts which contained plans, information on where and how to select a place to construct a textile plant, water supply, transportation facilities, construction of various sections of the plant, the conversion of raw materials into finished textiles, and the whole administrative and planning direction of the shop. It also contained sketches of the layout of the proposed shop buildings and a flow chart illustrating the processing involved from the reception of raw material to the distribution of the finished products. 25X1

Evaluation of VUZ Program

13. [redacted] the VUZ education was neither easy nor difficult. A student with average capabilities and concentration powers who was attentive 25X1

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in class and put in one or two hours of daily homework, could easily complete the course. [ ] the course was well designed and although [ ] had no practical use for the mathematical analysis and physics courses taught [ ] these subjects were prerequisite for the following courses, and useful components of a general technical education. The instructional equipment was adequate, and the institute had a large laboratory equipped with actual (not mock-up) models of spinning, weaving, tricot, knitting and electromechanical machinery. The instructors were well informed in their subjects. were qualified to teach and present their points. [ ] All

students [ ] had a very good understanding of the actual production of the finished cloth from wool, cotton, linen, silk and artificial threads. [ ]

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#### Graduate Employment

14. After graduation [ ] received the title of Engineer Economist for Planning and Norms. All graduating students were provided with jobs by the Textile Institute. The students were given their choice of factories and cities where they could be employed as Engineer Economists for Planning and Norms. For the period of three years, such personnel were considered junior specialists. [ ] as a junior specialist, did the same work and received the same pay as an experienced Engineer Economist for Planning and Norms, [ ] superiors were more tolerant with errors made by junior specialists than by more experienced personnel. [ ]
- [ ] six months of supervised work were sufficient to transform a junior specialist into an experienced specialist.

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16. Male graduates did not have to serve in the armed forces. However, they were enrolled in the reserve and had to serve twice in a period of five years, each time for 20 days duty in military summer camps. [ ]

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17. Three students of [ ] class of 50 applied for further schooling after graduation as Engineer Economists for Planning and Norms. These students were called "Aspiranty" and received a stipend of 700 rubles monthly. Usually, the best students of the class were selected and asked to continue to study as "Aspiranty". Students who graduated as Engineer Economists for Planning and Norms and worked in their field for several years were also preferred as "Aspiranty". They were given every possible help by the institute in the preparation for their entrance examination. They could also take evening courses in order to prepare themselves for their entrance examination. After three years additional study, the Aspiranty submitted a "Dissertation" after which they received the title of Kandidat Nauk (Candidate of the Sciences). [ ] the exact details on instruction for "Aspiranty". [ ] "Aspiranty" after graduation were never sent to work in plants, but became either instructors at institutes or did research work.

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They could, after several years of further study, become Dotsenty or  
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## MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

General

1. The Moscow Institute of Finance (Moskovskiy Finansovyy Institut) [ ] was located on Malo Moskovskaya Ulitsa, Shcherbakovskiy rayon, in Moscow. The Institute occupied a four-story building of brick construction and accommodated more than a thousand students. The Institute was composed of the following five departments dedicated to specialization in various fields of economics: the Finance and Economics Department; the Credits Department; the International Financing Department; the Business Machines Department; and the Foreign Banks and Loans Systems Department. The Department of Finance and Economics [ ] prepared a student for such assignments as government tax inspectors and other positions in factories in the field of economics. The remaining departments specialized in credit systems, foreign languages, international finances, the operation, maintenance and repair of business machines, and the operations of foreign banks and loans systems. The Moscow Institute of Finance was under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance of the USSR.

Entrance Requirements

2. There were no special prerequisites for Institute applicants and all applicants were accepted. However, every student candidate was required to take the entrance examination consisting of questions concerning the geography of Russia, the history of Russia, the Russian language (written and oral), and mathematics such as trigonometry, geometry and algebra. Those who received excellent grades in the examination attended the institute during daylight hours, whereas the remainder had to attend late afternoon classes. [ ] applicants received special preference and were permitted to attend day school regardless of the grade received on the entrance examination. Students could work in factories and attend afternoon classes at the Institute.

Class Schedule

3. Day classes began at 0900 hours and terminated at 1400 hours, six days weekly. Afternoon classes began at 1400 hours and ended at 1900 or 2000 hours, six days weekly. Each class was two hours in duration with a fifteen minute rest period between hours. The school term began in September and lasted nine months, with a two week vacation following examinations in January.

Stipend

4. [ ] a 500-ruble stipend during the four years [ ] This sum never varied and was paid by the Soviet Government through the cashier's office at the Institute. Other foreigners also received a stipend from the Soviet Government, and in addition, they received money from their embassies. In general a Soviet student received from 250 to 300 rubles monthly during the first year. This sum was increased yearly until [ ] 400 rubles monthly as a maximum. However, some Soviet students received more than this sum depending upon their grades and department of specialization.

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Curriculum

5. The first and second years were a continuation of the tenth grade of secondary schooling but stressed higher mathematics subjects such as integral trigonometry, algebra and statistics. During the last two years, three months of each year were dedicated to practical instruction and students were assigned to finance centers where they assisted the finance inspectors in auditing accounts of movies, factories, collectives and other business establishments to determine whether or not the right amount of tax was paid to the Government. The practical assignments completed [redacted] were reports on political economy, economic geography and the state budget. [redacted]

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[redacted] The following is a list of subjects taught at the Institute.:

1. The basis of Marxism-Leninism
2. Dialectical and historical materialism
3. Logic
4. Political economics
5. History of economic science
6. Basis of Soviet government law
7. History of national economy of USSR and foreign countries
8. Economic geography
9. Higher mathematics
10. Russian language
11. Theoretical Statistics
12. Economic statistics
13. Bookkeeping - accounting
14. Analysis of economic activity
15. Technology of more important branches of industry
16. Accounting procedures
17. Planning of national economy
18. Economy of socialistic industry
19. Economy of agriculture
20. Economy of trade
21. Currency circulation and loans
22. Finances
23. Physical training and sports
24. State Budget
25. Control of finances
26. Budget accounting and bookkeeping

VUZ Evaluation

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7. In general [redacted] students considered themselves well prepared for higher education and found their VUZ education easy. The economics course offered sufficient specialization, but not enough practical work, and therefore, further on-the-job training was necessary. The instructional equipment was good and sufficient. The professors were well informed in their subjects and well qualified as instructors. The examinations and courses demanded a knowledge of finance methods and techniques and a thorough comprehension of the Communist system. Sufficient time was allowed for outside activities which included elective political clubs where Marxism and Leninism was openly discussed. Other extra-curricular activities included other school clubs, theater,

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dancing and movies. Class homework never required more than from two to four hours' preparation.

Personnel

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[redacted] the names of the following faculty members: Professor A. RUMYANSTSEV, Assistant Director for Education (deceased); Professor (fnu) STAM, lecturer and Dean of Finance and Economic Department; and N. KOROSTYLEVA, Faculty Secretary.

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